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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—July 6, 1917.
NOLAN ON FOOD BILL.
DEMOCRACY OR DYNASTY?
COLLAPSE OF BOMB PROSECUTION.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC PROFITS.
EMBLEM OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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JUNE 30, 1917.

Assets	\$64,566,290.79
Deposits	61,381,120.63
Reserve and Contingent Funds..	2,185,170.16
Employees' Pension Fund.....	259,642.88
Number of Depositors.....	65,717

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Nolan on Food Bill

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Congressman John I. Nolan says he believes the food regulation bill now pending before Congress is of more importance to the workers than increases in pay or reduction in working hours just at present. In discussing this question in Congress the "Congressional Record" credits Nolan, among other things, with the following:

"It was not my intention to take up any of the time of the committee in a discussion of this very important measure. I realize the necessity for the immediate passage of this bill in its present form if we are to expect any relief from the present high prices prevailing and the higher prices that we can expect to prevail during the coming winter unless the people who will administer this legislation under the direction of the President shall have an opportunity to put their machinery into motion and get to work at once. I feel I would not be representing my constituents, however, who are almost wholly consumers, were I not to at this time voice their protest at the conditions existing in this country regarding the prices of commodities, and to voice their hope that Congress will immediately pass this measure, which will undoubtedly afford considerable relief before the present year is over. I believe that this bill contains all the necessary machinery which under proper direction will again bring prices to a normal level. There should be no misunderstanding between the producer or the farmer and his best customer, the consumer, regarding the purpose of this bill. This bill is intended to reach the man or men in this country who perform no useful function in the matter of food distribution between the producer and the consumer, but who through the warehouses and cold-storage plants have been able to hoard the necessities of life and keep them off the market long enough as well as to destroy food in sufficient quantities to make the price to the consumer double and treble what the producer received for his products. The bill primarily is intended to stimulate production and to insure the producer a fair price for his product. It goes further than that; it empowers the President to guarantee him a fixed price for a period of at least three years, so that he will at least know when planting his crop for three successive seasons the price he will receive for it when it is ready for the market.

"When we find people in the warring countries using our own wheat and buying 35 ounces of bread for from 8 to 10 cents, and then find our own people in the nation's capital paying 10 cents for a 14-ounce loaf, it is time to sit up and take notice. If we do not, they, the people, will.

"There is no question but what there is merit in the contention that prices of other commodities, as well as manufactured articles, should be regulated, but if we are to get quick action, and action absolutely necessary at this time, let us pass the food-control bill, which deals with the food and fuel question, and take up the question of the regulation of other commodities and manufactured articles in a separate measure, the power to deal with these articles and to regulate their price should be vested in the Federal Trade Commission. Do not make this structure top-heavy and have it fall of its own weight and fail of its purpose. If we are to have national efficiency our industrial army must receive as great consideration as our army in the field, and this efficiency can only be secured through a contented, well-fed army of men and women in mine, mill, factory, and workshop. Unless the workers can be guaranteed a wage sufficient to purchase the necessities of life so as to properly feed and clothe their families they are going to be sullen and discontented, and instead of producing in a patriotic way the arms and munitions and other paraphernalia necessary

to keep our army occupied in the field, there will be trouble, strife, and discontent all around.

"Under present-day wages it is impossible for a man to properly feed, not alone clothe, his family, with sugar at 10 cents per pound, flour at \$16 per barrel, beans at 20 cents per pound, round steak 32 cents per pound, potatoes \$1 per peck, and cabbage 15 cents per pound. These are the prices quoted by one of the markets in the District of Columbia for May, 1917, that supplies probably more workers than any other similar institution in the District—the Old Dutch Market.

"This is a condition that is general throughout the country, and it is high time that this government should step in and give some consideration to its own people when we find that in the warring countries they are paying considerably less for foodstuffs imported from America than we are paying in this country today.

"Again I say there should be no quarrel between the farmer and the consumer. It is all right enough to talk about regulating the price of clothing and shoes at this time, and I am in favor of such regulations, but the ordinary man in this country can have his shoes cobbled or repaired and have his clothes mended and can go along for a fairly reasonable length of time without buying new shoes or new clothing, but he can not live and can not do his bit during this great emergency unless he gets edible food in sufficient quantities to nourish himself and his family, and under present-day conditions in the matter of wages and prices this is impossible. There is an economic side to the question of wages in industry. We will take the building trades, for instance, where the mechanics and artisans have been paid the highest wages on an average paid in American industries, the carpenter receiving in the neighborhood of \$5 per day for his labor, the bricklayer, plasterer, and plumber \$6 per day, and other mechanics in proportion. These men have had to stand these tremendously high prices, it being estimated that within the last four or five years prices have almost doubled. That being the case, the natural thing for them to expect is that their wages should be increased in proportion to the increase in the cost of living. But who would think about building a home or building of any kind if the wages of carpenters were \$10 per day, and the bricklayer, plumber, and plasterer \$12 per day?

"There is an economic side to this recognized by the worker and those who speak for him. They are not asking that their wages be doubled, as they should be if present prices continue, but they are looking to the Congress of the United States to give them relief from the food pirate and speculator, and if that is done the price of commodities will go back to a normal level and we will have in all branches of American industry a patriotic, contented, and self-satisfied army of workers who will do their utmost in this great national emergency; these men, both skilled and unskilled, comprise the industrial army necessary in modern warfare, and they have to stay at home to provide the sinews and munitions of war for the men that must do the fighting in the trenches on European battle fields. Even with the passage of this measure, unless relief is immediate, we are facing the most serious internal problem that this country has ever been called upon to face in its history. (Applause.) There is going to be industrial unrest, strife, and food rebellion. People are not going to work unless they can secure enough of the necessities of life to live decently and comfortably. They will not be able to understand why we are allowing them to starve in their own country and at the same time allowing tremendous quantities of foodstuffs to go abroad

to feed the people of the warring and neutral nations at a price less than we are paying in America. They are going to be taxed and the tax burden will be heavy, for after all it is the ordinary, every-day citizen that will have to shoulder all of the burden of the war-revenue bill, and unless we give some heed to their needs and comfort they are going to turn and refuse the patriotic support absolutely essential to the success of our armies in this great struggle. We met with a ready response from the American people in floating the first \$2,000,000,000 of bonds of the liberty loan; we have had very little trouble in enrolling our citizens for the national army under the selective-draft bill, but we will have plenty of trouble if the people of this country are to go hungry, and particularly so during the time that we are shipping out of the country great quantities of foodstuffs that they are harvesting and preparing in our packing houses, flour mills, and canneries. (Applause.)

"It has been estimated that 70 per cent of the wheat that went to the millers of this country during the past year brought to the producer an average of \$1.36 per bushel, which should have meant to the consumer flour at not more than \$8.50 per barrel. What the American people want to know is what became of the difference between this \$8.50 that they should have paid and the \$15 and \$16 that they actually paid. It is the gentlemen that took this money from the American consumer that this bill is intended to reach, and under this measure the farmer will not have to part with his wheat or other crop for such a low price, but will be treated fairly in the matter of prices for commodities of all kinds.

"During a recent visit home I was informed that the rice crop of California, amounting to several million bags of rice, had been disposed of by the producer at an average price of 3 cents per pound. Within 60 days the price of rice on the California market was between 6 and 7 cents. An investigation disclosed the fact that the warehouses at San Francisco and the surrounding vicinity were stocked with rice held by men who never had anything to do with the producing of it nor who had ever dealt in any way in foodstuffs before. They had been given a tip that rice was going to advance, providing it was held from the market, and some of them bought as high as 10,000 bags of rice and stored it, waiting for a rise in price, just as they would buy real estate in a speculative way. A local newspaper published a list of names of men who had stored thousands of bags of rice in the warehouses. There were bankers, professional men, and men in all walks of life speculating on the poor.

"It is conditions of this sort that the Lever bill intends to correct. It will also take care of the speculator who buys and stores even though he may be a dealer in foodstuffs. The licensing clause will give the government absolute control over the food pirate or food hoarder.

"Mr. Chairman, the man that will have charge of the administration of this important measure—Mr. Hoover—needs no defense at my hands. There has been an attempt through innuendo and insinuation, both in the press and otherwise, to make the people of this country believe that Mr. Hoover intends to regulate not alone the distribution and the price of commodities, but also to regulate the way in which food should be consumed as well. Mr. Hoover has, to my notion, demonstrated to the satisfaction of every reasonable man in both Houses as well as to the country at large, the falsity of these statements, at the same time demonstrating his capacity and ability to undertake this tremendous task. (Applause.)

"Mr. Hoover is essentially a Californian, having worked his way through Stanford University and secured his degree as a mining engineer.

He made his mark in the engineering world long before the terrible European war broke out. When a man was needed to handle the food situation in Belgium and to supervise the expenditure of half a billion dollars, Mr. Hoover was chosen for this great task. Having laid the foundation and built his structure, it was easy for him to leave the administrative end of it in the hands of his assistants in Europe and respond to the call of the President of the United States in this great national emergency. Mr. Hoover is here. He has already begun his work and has surrounded himself with some of the biggest men in America, who have volunteered their services and who are now doing their bit in working out not alone our own food problem but the problem of conserving our resources so that our allies in this great war may receive enough of our surplus of food products to sustain them and bring success to their colors. (Applause.)

"There has been some criticism regarding the great power conferred in this measure upon the President of the United States. Criticism of this kind might have been justified a few years back, when we were at peace with the rest of the world, but we are now engaged in the most titanic struggle of the ages, and as we go along we will become more and more involved, needing men, munitions, and foodstuffs, as well as all of the accessories that go to make up, feed, and equip a great army in the field. The President of the United States has been intrusted by the American Congress, as Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, with the expenditure of billions of dollars. He has also been intrusted with the care and responsibility for the lives of millions of our population, at home and abroad, and there should be no quibbling at this time over the question of whether in this great fight for democracy the President of the United States will abuse the power placed in his hands. Let us pass this bill in both branches of Congress immediately, so that the organization that will be created will have an opportunity to set in motion all of their machinery that will immediately grant relief to the producers and consumers in this country and eventually bring success to our standard." (Applause.)

WINS FIGHT IN SUPREME COURT:

It would appear that the United States Supreme Court has put the American Anti-Boycott association out of business before this court by its ruling that injunctions under the Sherman anti-trust law can only be obtained by the government and not by private persons.

This decision was made in the case of the Paine Lumber Company, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and others against carpenters' unions, and union contractors of New York City. The latter agreed to handle only union mill work. This meant that non-union concerns, doing an annual business of \$8,000,000, were shut out of New York City.

Six years ago the Paine concern and several associates asked that the carpenters be enjoined from striking on any job where non-union trim was used; from permitting officers of the union from telling members when the non-union trim was being used; from fining members for working on non-union trim.

The anti-unionists also made the very modest request that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be enjoined from publishing or circulating that portion of its by-laws which provides that "it is the duty of all district councils and local unions to promote the use of union-made trim and to prevent and discourage the use of non-union trim, by refusing to handle same."

In April, 1914, the United States Court of Appeals decided against the anti-unionists, who have appealed in vain to the United States Supreme Court.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing, it is not a Union Concern.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC PROFITS.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

The Southern Pacific will have accumulated a profit by the end of this year, out of the operation of its railway lines, amounting to \$241,880,449, almost equal to the sum which its capital stock calls for—\$272,882,905, or, in other words, it can afford to conduct its business for eighteen years at cost—without any profit, and still pay dividends of 5 per cent each year to its stockholders, before this enormous accumulated profit could be exhausted!

Yet, this company is asking the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the California State Railroad Commission to increase its charges for carrying freight another 15 per cent.

It is the opinion of many persons that this increase is asked for in order to forestall the inevitable demand on the part of consumers for a reduction in this enormous profit. However, the scandalous fact remains that the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the face of this increasing profit, did raise freight rates 15 per cent for the Southern Pacific and other railroads on the Pacific Coast, last December—six months ago—on many necessities, such as coal, iron, cotton goods and the like.

The last annual report of the Southern Pacific to its stockholders for the calendar year 1916 shows a total accumulation of "corporate surplus" or profit, comprising "additions to property through income and surplus, funded debt retired through income and surplus, sinking fund reserves and appropriated surplus not specifically invested, and profit and loss balance, amounting to \$210,276,762."

The monthly statement of the company, just published, shows an increase in the net operating revenue or profit for the month of May, 1917, over May, 1916, of \$2,021,216, and for the five months of 1917, an increase of \$8,021,631. This latter is an increase of 30 per cent in this profit over the profit of 1916.

All of this increased profit for 1917 is made in spite of the claim of the company that the cost of labor, cars, rails and other material is higher than ever before. It is on this claim of increased cost of operation that it bases its demand for the raise in freight rates of 15 per cent.

The increase in the operating income for the five months indicates total operating income for the year of \$78,439,392. This profit, on the basis of the figures for last year, will give the company, at the end of 1917, a total "corporate surplus" or accumulated net profit of \$241,880,449.

Annual dividends on the capital stock of the company, at 5 per cent, would amount to \$13,641,145 each year. Thus it will be seen that the Southern Pacific can pay such dividends for 18 years out of accumulated profit, even if it has to operate its railways at cost, without making any additional profit during that period.

Should not railroad freight rates be reduced more than 15 per cent, instead of being increased 15 per cent? If consumers, who have to "pay the freight," will assert themselves, they will be relieved from this terrible burden of railroad taxation imposed upon them by privately owned railroads.

No society can be fertile of high natures unless the members of it are able to repose in each other a good degree of moral confidence. If every general who is sent into the field must be watched and guarded against as a possible or probable usurper, the arms of a country will have little honor, and it will be demoralized by its most merited successes. Universal suspicion and distrust constitute a disintegrating influence. . . . They render impossible those wide co-operations and those confident calculations upon the future, without which great things are not accomplished by men.—David Atwood Wasson.

EMBLEM OF INDUSTRIAL JUSTICE.

Just as our national emblem stands for civil and religious liberty, justice and equality, so the union label is the emblem of industrial justice. It stands for the right of collective bargaining, the right of employees to seek redress for their wrongs without fearing discharge. Before unions were organized when any employee became dissatisfied with oppressive and unjust conditions, if he even so much as hinted that he was not receiving an adequate return for his labor, he usually lost his job.

From the time the first galley slave tugged impatiently at his clanking chains, the story of labor has been one continual effort to remove these shackles, one continuous striving toward a better and higher ideal, which was always just beyond his reach, ever hoping that the morrow would bring forth more of liberty, greater happiness, and above all, a more complete recognition of his right to a fairer and more just division of the product of his brain and brawn.

With just this purpose in view the union label was established and it was thought, of course, that if the worker has his emancipation in his own hands, he would not hesitate to avail himself of it. But strange to say this ideal has not been realized. The rank and file of labor are today indifferent to the label, or if not indifferent, are at least careless, either neglecting entirely to ask for the label, or if the clerk puts them off or palms off a non-union article, when they ask for one, they quietly submit. Shrewd and wily merchants soon saw that after all it was an easy matter to prevent a union man from getting what he wanted, and as the profit in non-union goods is generally much larger (the unorganized employee receiving less wages and working longer hours than his organized brother), they soon commenced the practice of stalling the worker out of his rights. This is done by keeping little or no union stock on hand, palming off inferior substitutes and a hundred other ways in which the shrewd merchant attains his end.

We respectfully request all union men to demand the union card of the retail clerks, and the union label on all purchases. Get just what you ask for, allow no one to palm off substitutes. If the store does not handle union goods, walk out. The merchant will then have union made goods the next time you call. If this is done consistently you help yourself by helping others and in a very short time we predict it will be difficult to sell non-union goods in San Francisco.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The program at the New Mission Theatre, commencing Sunday, July 8th, will feature two big attractions. Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, Norma Talmadge will be seen in a gripping drama of modern American life, "The Law of Compensation." Fatty Arbuckle will also be shown in another one of his side-splitting comedies entitled "Rough House."

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Rex Beach's wonderful film-masterpiece, "The Barrier," will be shown. This masterful photo-drama of Alaskan life unfolds a love story of wonderful beauty and charm—a great love crossed by "the barrier" of race and blood. It is a tense, vivid drama of primitive emotions, strifes, struggles, friendship and romance.

WON'T WORK ON FARMS.

The government suspended the literacy test of the Burnett Immigration law and admitted 250 Portuguese from Cape Verde Islands, but these immigrants have refused to work on farms. They came here, they say, to work in munitions factories for \$3 and \$4 a day, and if they don't get those jobs—no farm life for them.

In the meantime the Portuguese are guests of Uncle Sam.

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COLLAPSE OF BOMB PROSECUTION.

By Ed. Gammons.

Just as the "Clarion" goes to press (Tuesday night) Judge Seawell has seemingly ruled out the conspiracy evidence, when Carl Beal, one of the jurors, objected to the reading of one of John Boyle O'Reilly's poems by Prosecutor Ferrari.

"We are tired hearing this kind of stuff," Bail objected. "We are willing to listen to any relevant evidence connecting the defendant with the crime, but we are tired of this."

The much flaunted conspiracy spoken so much about by the Rena Mooney prosecution, has fallen to the ground. The only damning circumstance proven against Rena Mooney is her fidelity to her husband in recent years when Martin Swanson was pursuing him with all the ferocity of a tiger. "Rena Mooney attended her husband's trials in Martinez," Ferrari shouted the other day, as if it was a capital offense for a woman to be at her husband's side through good report and ill.

Last week's developments but strengthened the defense and many of the witnesses produced by the prosecution helped to tear the case for the Chamber of Commerce to tatters.

A sensation was caused in court Thursday, when Mrs. Belle Hammerberg, who was put on the witness stand by the prosecution, testified that District Attorney Fickert promised her that if she changed her testimony as to the time she was on the roof of the Eiler building with her sister on the day of the parade, the life of her sister would be spared. The offer was conveyed to her by Thomas J. Straub, an attorney for the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Straub visited Mrs. Hammerberg and said:

"I have a message for you from the district attorney. I will give it to you as he gave it to me, and you can do as you like."

"If you will change your story as to the time you got to the roof of the Eiler building, they will let Rena go free."

Mrs. Hammerberg replied:

"I have told the truth. If they hang Tom they'll have to hang Rena, too."

Straub answered:

"Belle, I've always thought you would tell the truth; I'll take your answer back."

Then, with tears in his eyes, he silently shook Mrs. Hammerberg's hand and walked away.

Straub corroborates Mrs. Hammerberg's statement in every detail and will probably take the witness stand for the defense.

Julius Kastner of Bakers' Union No. 24, called as a prosecution witness on the day previous, proved another boomerang witness. He was called to testify as to a strike meeting called before the abortive car strike, but the main feature of his testimony was the inhuman way he was treated when arrested as a suspect at the time of the explosion.

Prosecutor Ferrari produced a statement, alleged to have been made by Kastner at the time of his arrest, and Kastner repudiated it, saying: "I was under great excitement when I made that statement and I am not sure as to its authenticity."

"I was arrested and kept in detainee for seven days without seeing a soul, outside of Martin Swanson and the men who were 'third-degreed' me. I got neither food nor water for days after I was kidnapped. I was released without any charge being preferred against me and without any apology or explanation."

The prosecution was glad when Kastner left the stand.

The famous Mellie Edeau took the stand on Thursday. It was generally anticipated, after the impeaching statements of Chief Peterson and Inspector Smith of the Oakland police department, that Mrs. Edeau wouldn't take the stand. Evidently the prosecution decided, on account of

the damaging admissions of her daughter Sadie, to take the chance of putting the older woman on the stand. She was an aggressive witness and added to the solemnity of her evidence by pious ejaculations, "God helping me," etc. She criticized the Oakland police, called Inspector Smith a boob, a liar and many other pleasing terms. She sneeringly referred to the defendant and to Tom Mooney and Billings as the "affinity bunch," but couldn't explain what she meant by the term. She repudiated her statements to the Oakland police department that she was at Market and Steuart streets and saw two old men acting suspiciously with a suitcase. She denied telling fellow employees in Foreman & Clark's tailor shop that Mooney and Billings were not the men she saw there. She denied that she was coached in her identifications by Goff and Hand of the local police department. Mrs. Edeau has been dubbed in the daily press as "the tragedy queen of the prosecution." She is the shrew of the prosecution.

Her evidence was thoroughly impeached on last Tuesday by William Burgess and Miss Muriel Stewart, who were working along with Mrs. Edeau for Foreman & Clark, when the "star" failed to identify either Tom Mooney or Billings a few days after the explosion.

Burgess testified that Mrs. Edeau claimed that she was at the scene of the explosion, had seen the dead and injured being removed, and said after she came to San Francisco: "They showed me two boys (Billings and Mooney). I couldn't identify either of them. I never saw them before in my life." Ferrari cross-examined Burgess very severely, but the cross-examination only emphasized the evidence given directly.

Miss Stewart corroborated Mr. Burgess in every particular and told of a separate conversation she had about the case with Mrs. Edeau. The latter told Miss Stewart that her daughter noticed her attitude at Steuart and Market streets when she saw the suspicious men, and remarked: "Mother, why are you staring at those men?" Mrs. Edeau answered: "They seem to be acting suspiciously." After her identification trip to San Francisco, Mrs. Edeau said to Miss Stewart: "Billings is only a boy; Mooney acted sullen, but I never saw either of them before in my life."

Judge Seawell was apparently very hostile towards the witness and as Ferrari finished his cross-examination, the judge growled: "Is that all you've got to say?"

As Burgess left the court room, Al Williams,

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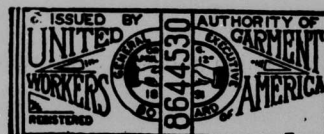
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one of Fickert's detectives and a protege of Oxman's, approached the witness and demanded his registration card. Burgess produced his card at once. The incident attracted the attention of other cogs in the machine and several of them threatened Burgess. Defense Attorney Ed. McKenzie complained to Judge Seawell about the matter, but the judge is, now, definitely aligned with the prosecution and nothing came of the complaint.

After Miss Stewart left the stand, the prosecution began reading "documentary evidence," of the conspiracy, for Judge Seawell is allowing the Chamber of Commerce advocates to bring in any kind of testimony they desire. None of the letters or articles were written by the defendant, but they are just the kind of evidence designed to poison the mind of the jury and distract them from the cardinal issue in the case, namely, did Rena Mooney plot, abet or participate in the explosion of July 22nd?

Martin Swanson has been smoked into the open at last. He told of his many raids and arrests following the explosion.

Maxwell McNutt conducted the cross-examination and brought out many admissions of great importance to the defense. They related mostly to Swanson's attempts to bribe Weinberg and Billings to give testimony against Tom Mooney, in an effort to railroad him for the alleged destruction of the San Bruno towers. Swanson admitted that the police had no warrants when they arrested the defendants. He also admitted that he had no search warrant when he raided Ed Nolan's house and arrested Ed. Quite a storm was aroused about the epsom salts found in Nolan's house. Detective Hughes swore before the grand jury that it was saltpetre, which, according to the prosecution, is a deadly explosive. Mike Burke, another noted sleuth, swore that it was epsom salts, not saltpetre. So Thomas Merley, "explosive expert," was put on the stand Monday to testify that epsom salts is an explosive, too.

If this testimony be true, the presence of epsom salts in any workingman's home is enough to warrant his indictment for murder! This would come in handy in future labor cases.

Several sessions of the grand jury have been held recently with a view to indicting more people for complicity in the explosion. Many labor men have been summoned before the Spreckels adjunct of the Chamber of Commerce and abused physically and verbally.

Hugo Ernst, secretary of Waiters' Union No. 30, Eric Morton of Millmen's Union No. 42, and David Milder of the Workmen's Circle, a Jewish workmen's organization, were among those subpoenaed. Fickert threatened Ernst that "he'd fix" him. Milder was cursed and damned as a "Russian anarchist." Milder is a member of the Socialist party and served ten years in the United States navy. He possesses an honorable discharge. Morton refused to go to Fickert's office and gave testimony under protest to the "Grand Jury." None of the men knew anything about the explosion and they were mainly questioned about the affairs of the International Workers' Defense League.

That organization received a protest against the "frame-up" on Saturday from the Chinese labor unions of Yucatan, Mexico. Juan Lee, secretary of the Workers' Lodge of the Chinese colony of Yucatan, forwarded the protest. He expresses a desire for further information on the matter and asks that the protest of the Chinese unions be published locally.

Nothing is so contagious as example; and we never do any great good or any great harm that does not produce its like. We copy good actions from emulation, and bad ones from the malignity of our nature, which shame kept a prisoner and example sets at liberty.—La Rochefoucauld.

MUSICIANS' DAY.

The musicians of the bay cities will hold a monster festival and picnic at Idora Park, Thursday, July 19, 1917. The musicians and their friends gather yearly to raise funds for the benefit of the sick and needy members. The musicians are always most generous in giving their services for all worthy causes and for that reason it is expected that thousands will attend the outing to help the cause of the Musicians' Union. Idora Park has been secured and free dancing can be enjoyed from 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. A grand concert will be held in the amphitheatre at 2 p. m. by a band composed of 100 musicians. A great variety of games have been arranged for both young and old and many amusements have been provided by the Park. The following compose the committee: H. Payson (chairman), A. J. Giacomini, J. Campbell, John O'Malley, T. Lynch, W. C. Kittler, H. Costa, Jas. Cray, L. Kittler, W. Fabris, F. K. Moore, A. S. Less, P. M. Schoenfeld, W. G. Giacometti, and C. H. King.

SENATOR SHEPPARD'S GOOD BILL. (The American Economic League.)

A bill that should be enacted promptly into law is that of Senator Sheppard of Texas, providing for a commission to determine what action is necessary to check the growth of landlordism. The bill creates a commission of three, consisting of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Labor. It is to be empowered to investigate every phase of the situation, find out why there is steady decline in the agricultural population, why farm tenancy is on the increase, why the proportion of homeowners is constantly becoming less, what must be done to put a stop to this tendency, how to discourage holding of land for speculation instead of use, and other matters relating to the situation.

Although all the facts to be covered have already been made known by other investigators and economists and are accessible to anyone, nevertheless Senator Sheppard's idea is a good one. An investigation made by three members of the Cabinet together with their recommendations, can not be ignored so easily by Congress as the same facts and suggestions produced by less prominent investigators. The chances of remedial legislation will be much better.

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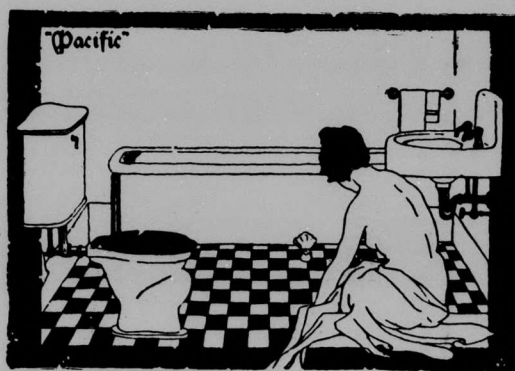


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1917.

This hand, to tyrants ever sworn the foe,
For freedom only deals the deadly blow;
Then sheathes in calm repose the vengeful blade,
For gentle peace in freedom's hallowed shade.
—John Quincy Adams.

If you bought your Liberty Bond on the installment plan, begin now to lay aside something toward the next payment, due July 30th. In this way you will be able to get through without embarrassment.

The aid of a good citizen is never without a beneficial effect, for he assists by everything he does, by listening, by looking on, by his presence, by his nod of approbation, even by obstinate silence, and by his own gait.—Seneca.

Money is no object with a democracy. It will sacrifice it like water in order to make the world safe for democracy. That is the reason why Congress today haggles less over billions than it did over hundreds a few months ago.

A Federal Court has finally discovered that the coal barons have been illegally regulating the price of coal. The general public has had evidence of this fact for some time, though unable to prevent the robbery. If the courts will send a few manipulators to jail it is altogether probable prices will fall to a normal level, but mere fines will not produce the desired results.

There are more real slackers at the heads of our great industrial institutions than in any other walk of life. They have grown so used to grabbing the profits that they really believe they are being misused when denied the privilege of gouging both the government and the people. Their reasoning powers are all bent in the direction of profits and they can not think correctly in the other direction. This is one of the penalties of greed. Of course it is not intelligent, but it is the logical result of their training.

The Russian government is urging the workers to organize so that the policy of collective bargaining may be established in the new democracy in the interest of progress and efficiency. American employers are endeavoring to destroy organized labor in this country so that they may "run their own business." Which of these two policies will appeal to the intelligent man, the one which has as its purpose the bringing of system out of chaos in Russia or the one urged by greed-crazed American employers which would produce the very opposite effect? All intelligent men now freely admit that collective bargaining is beneficial both to the employee and the employer, and there can be no collective bargaining where the workers are not organized.

:: Democracy or Dynasty ::

There are, of course, in this country a few persons who are so interested in other countries and other governments that they totally ignore the obligations they owe to the United States, and brazenly, traitorously and treacherously asperse and malign the government, its officials and its people, but happily they are few in number, weak in intellect and puny in persuasive powers. Were it otherwise the people of this country would have a problem of vital importance to deal with, because involved in this war and the success of the allies is the future of democracy and the perpetuity of the Republic of the United States of America.

If the dynasties of the central powers can win this war there can be no doubt whatever that they will then direct their attention to this country, both because of the rich field it offers for plundering the people and owing to the fact that such a government is a constant menace to autocracy so long as it is permitted to successfully carry on its affairs and thus set an example to the oppressed of other lands.

From the close of this war either democracy or dynasty will be master, the people of the world will very largely govern themselves or they will be governed by divine-right fakirs. There can, therefore, be no question as to the position that should be assumed by every lover of democracy in this country without regard as to where he came from. Every energy should be bent toward winning the war for the United States to the exclusion of all other considerations, and the man who refuses for any cause whatever to do his part toward that end surely can make no honest claim to being a democrat. He can neither assert loyalty to the interests of the government of the United States or to the welfare of the people of the world. He must of necessity base his action upon narrow, selfish and unintelligent grounds—unintelligent unless he hopes to take part in deriving benefit from governing others, selfish if he entertains such a hope, and narrow in either event.

There can be no enduring peace in the world until absolutism is driven from its seat of power. Autocracy and democracy are not harmonious institutions. They can not live peaceably together. One or the other must go sooner or later. The most desperate struggle in the history of the world is now on between them, streams of blood and mountains of treasure have already been sacrificed in the conflict, and the thought must occur to every reasonable human that it is better to settle the question now for all time than to permit events to drift to an indecisive and necessarily temporary conclusion, thus increasing the horrors that must eventually be endured by the people in order to achieve the right to govern themselves, because there will be no end to the conflict until democracy has thoroughly triumphed. If the allies win this war decisively democracy will not spread throughout the world at once, but it will have gained a foothold from which it can never be dislodged and will continue its forward march until it includes the people of the entire world.

Could there be a cause more worthy of the sacrifices of men, and is he a man who selfishly obstructs the attaining of so glorious an end? Democracy must, and will, triumph over dynasty and every other obstacle placed in its way, and the world will be made safe for democracy in spite of the harpies of the world. Let those so lost to human feelings find comfort in their tactics of obstruction if they can, but decent men will shun them as a pestilence.

Any demagogue can shout about his democracy, but actions speak louder than words, and the hour for action is here. From now on a man must be one thing or the other in this country. He must take his stand with democracy or dynasty, with the people or with the autocrats. This government stands in this war for democracy, and those who oppose its course are aiding autocracy.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

It's a poor will that won't work both ways. Money talks, but it won't always listen.

Various parts are assigned to various men, but every one should proceed in a straightforward path and contend with his understanding. For strength succeeds in action, but mind in counsel in those who naturally foresee the future.—Pindar.

Government agents have discovered that some war munitions makers are not satisfied with extraordinary profits and have been dodging the 12½ per cent tax on their profits. It is stated that these evasions run into the millions of dollars. One of the methods adopted to reduce profits was to charge off as expenses large portions of the profits on the ground that the plants will be worthless when the war ends. Internal revenue agents say that after the war the factories can be utilized other ways and will by no means be a total loss.

A Pasadena man is training a large number of German shepherd dogs for service in the war. The dogs are taught to find articles that have been hidden and to climb barriers eight feet high and to carry messages. The dogs are also taught to bark on command, also to maintain silence. A New York man is the head trainer and has had years of experience in training dogs. He has been a soldier and understands thoroughly what is expected of them. Hundreds of soldiers in the present European war owe their lives to the faithful ambulance dogs.

A naturalized citizen of the United States who is opposed to the war because of his dislike for one of our allies said to us the other evening: "I don't owe this country anything. I came here years ago with \$1,400, and today I have nothing." We have no respect for a man who comes to this country and enjoys the conditions it affords him after having left his own in order to avoid injustice and then smites the hand that feeds him. There is no justification of such conduct whether he came here with \$1,400 or \$14,000,000. He is an ingrate and ought to be ushered out of the country in a hurry. In normal times it is possible to listen to such people with some degree of patience, but under present conditions, when the very life of the nation is at stake, they are dangerous and unbearable.

The classes in society which successfully evade payment of taxes for the support of the government are in the long run destined to destruction. The nobility of France for centuries owned two-thirds of the land, and the other one-third bore the entire burden of taxation. This condition produced the French revolution, which forever abolished the French nobility and its corrupt reign. In our times we see the mercantile and allied classes successfully evading the payment of their proper share of taxation by one means or another, thereby increasing the burden on those who ultimately pay—the working classes. The inevitable result of this condition must be a change which will destroy the commercial classes and redistribute the political power into the hands of the workers. There are reforms which if adopted now could save the commercial powers that be if they were wise enough to adopt them in time. But history will repeat itself. Instead of voluntarily adopting these reforms the powers that be will resist them until they must succumb, and in the process suffer also political destruction through their obstinacy and resistance to justice.

WIT AT RANDOM

Nellie was entertaining Mr. Noble and little Tommy was hanging about. At length Nellie told him it was time for him to retire.

"Oh, can't I stay up a little longer?" pleaded Tommy.

"What do you want to sit up for?" asked Nellie.

"Why I want to see you and Mr. Noble play cards" answered Tommy.

"But we are not going to play cards," said Nellie.

"Why," said Tommy, "mother said you were. I heard her tell you that everything depended on the way you played your cards tonight!"

A Quaker had gotten himself into trouble with the authorities and the sheriff called to escort him to the lock-up.

"Is your husband in?" he inquired of the good wife who came to the door.

"My husband will see thee," she replied. "Come in."

The sheriff entered, was bidden to make himself at home, and was hospitably entertained for half an hour, but no husband appeared. At last the sheriff grew impatient.

"Look here," said he, "I thought you said your husband would see me."

"He has seen thee," was the calm reply, "but he did not like thy looks and has gone another way."—Harper's Magazine.

"Your case would have been stronger, Mr. McGuire," said the lawyer, "if you had acted only on the defensive. But you struck first. If you had let him strike you first you would have had the law on your side."

"Yes," said McGuire. "O'd have had the law on my soide, but Oi'd have had him on me stomach."—Chicago "Daily News."

A teacher wrote to a little girl's mother asking her to see that the child studied her lessons. Next day the teacher inquired:

"What did your mother say about the note, Lucille?"

The young lady replied:

"Maw said she didn't know geography an' she got a husband; my aunt didn't know geography an' she got a husband; and you know geography an' nobody will have you."

Mr. Penn—They say the streets in Boston are frightfully crooked.

Mr. Hubb—They are. Why, do you know, when I first went there I could hardly find my way around.

Mr. Penn—That must be embarrassing.

Mr. Hubb—it is. The first week I was there I wanted to get rid of an old cat we had, and my wife got me to take it to the river a mile away.

Mr. Penn—And you lost the cat all right?

Mr. Hubb—Lost nothing! I never would have found my way home if I hadn't followed the cat!—Yonkers "Statesman."

"How would you classify a telephone girl?" asked the old fogey. "Is hers a business or a profession?"

"Neither," replied his friend. "It's a calling."—Sacred Heart Review.

Sometimes, to be sure, the opening is so unfortunate as to incur instant resentment and positively invite refusal. Take the case of the diminutive man of kindly appearance who was accosted by a seedy purist with the words:

"Sir, I am looking for a little succor."

"Well," snorted the wearer of the size 13½ collar, "do I look like one?"—Atlanta "Journal."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE CHALLENGE.

Paul Lyman Benjamin.

The Toiler speaks—

"I will give my hands—my hands
Knotted with strain and toil,
Torn with labor of all the lands,
But you—will you give your spoil?"

The Student speaks—

"I will give my brain and my soul,
I will not wince at pain;
I will pay to the full the toll,
And you—will you give your gain?"

The Clerk speaks—

"I will give my life—nay, breath,
Oh, God, I have no more;
I will laugh at a grisly death,
But you—will you give your store?"

The Poet speaks—

"I will give my dreams and my songs,
I will write with the sword;
I will challenge kings for these wrongs,
And you—will you give your hoard?"

The Young Man speaks—

"I will give my youth—this youth,
The glad, full flush of health;
I will kindle the torch of truth;
But you—will you give your wealth?"

The Mother speaks—

"I will give my sons—these sons,
All—all that I hold;
I will give my flesh for the guns,
And you—will you give your gold?"

LIVING COSTS IN ENGLAND.

In response to an inquiry as to present day living costs in England, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, English ambassador to this country, wrote Congressman Graham that his best information to date was that potatoes (old crop) were selling at a maximum of \$2.10 a bushel; cured bacon about 48 cents a pound, and flour, \$8.20 a barrel. This means that the cost of potatoes and flour in America are about twice the cost in England.

In commenting on these figures, Congressman Graham said:

"Imagine, if you can, the position of a man who has a family of three or four growing children to support and educate and a salary of \$2 a day to keep them on. Do you say that there are not many such cases? There are millions of them."

THE COAL BARONS.

Alleging that coal barons throughout the country have increased the price of soft coal more than \$4 a ton during the past ten months, despite the fact that the increased cost of mining it is only 45 cents more a ton, the Wisconsin State Council of Defense has asked the California State Council of Defense to join in a demand that the government take over all coal mining properties.

In a communication to the California State defense organization, the Wisconsin State Council says that the operators of coal mines refuse to offer any satisfactory reason for the highly increased price of coal and show no disposition to reduce prices. The communication says in part:

"Soft coal at the mines in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, at the present time is being sold on the average of about \$4 per ton more than the same kind of coal was sold for in 1916. Thorough investigation shows the total expense of mining the same coal, including overhead expenses, is about forty-five cents per ton in excess of the expense of 1916."



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION
 Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
 Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—88 Haight Street.
 W. A. Weber.....President
 J. J. Matheson.....Business Representative
 A. A. Greenbaum.....Recording Secretary
 Clarence H. King.....Financial Secretary-Treasurer
 Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
 A. S. Less.....Sergeant-at-Arms
 General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
 Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.
 Jim Cray.....Secretary
 J. J. Atkins.....Business Representative
 Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, July 3, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.
 Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Admitted upon report of Examination Committee: Geo. R. Perry, banjo.

Admitted upon transfer: Blanche Morrill, violin, No. 189, Stockton; Alfred Armocida, 'cello, No. 60, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. F. Klingman, pipe organ, piano, bass drum and cymbals, No. 11, Louisville, Ky.; Theo. H. Reiss, violin, No. 20, Denver, Colo.; J. L. Elmquist, organ and piano, No. 439, Petaluma.

Full members from transfer: Vance Reno, 'cello; Franz Eastman, piano, pipe organ and baritone.

Resigned: Mrs. A. Cressinger, Thomas J. Clavering, and Edgar Bayliss.

Price for Land Show.

Five hours per day—2½ hours afternoon, 2½ hours evening—\$5 per man. Regular leader money.

A saxophone player is wanted at Boyes Springs. Not much money but a good job. Full particulars in office.

Musicians' Day.

Musicians' Day will be celebrated at Idora Park, Oakland, on Thursday, July 19th.

Members of Local No. 6, Musicians' Union, A. F. of M., are planning for the biggest event ever held by the union.

A grand concert, comprising more than 120 pieces, athletic contests in the big stadium, swimming races in the open-air pool, a series of gate prizes, and dancing from 10 o'clock in the morning until midnight are features of the day.

The evening has been set aside as a moonlight picnic. Picnic parties will partake of basket suppers in the spacious grounds.

In addition to the entertainment furnished by the musicians, visitors will find many attractions in the park itself. There is the monster outdoor pool, the Whip, the 1917 thriller, the race through the clouds, the social whirl, the carousel, rapids, the scenic railway, the Fadgl trains and many other joy rides.

The concert in the afternoon will be staged in the amphitheatre.

A large crowd is expected to join the musicians in celebrating the annual outing of the union. Bring your friends.

It is up to the members to assist the committee in making this one of the biggest celebrations. It is your picnic as well as the committee's. You are requested to make announcements at all public affairs. Do it now. Boost!

Alameda County Musicians, Please Take Notice.

Musicians of Local No. 6 residing in Alameda County are requested to assemble at Oakland headquarters, Twelfth and Washington, Tuesday, July 17th, at 12 o'clock, in citizens' clothes, to take part in parade to advertise our annual picnic, which is to take place at Idora Park, Thursday, July 19th. This picnic is for the benefit of the relief fund—a good and worthy cause; and it is up to each and every member of our organization to do their share of work to help make this

picnic a success and enrich the relief fund, as we never know when we may need its assistance.

JOHN O'MALLEY,

Chairman, Alameda Co. Parade Committee.

Members, please take notice of the following changes of address:

Banchero, J., 2035 Larkin. Tel. Prospect 4606.

Belard, W. A., 1619 Golden Gate avenue.

Bent, Edwin M., Glen Hotel, Turk and Taylor streets. Tel. Franklin 175.

Bernasconi, A., 626 Bush street, Apt. 3. Tel. Garfield 2149.

Boccia, F., Hotel Lake Champlain, Bluff Point, N. Y.

Catalano, L., 565 W. 190th street, New York.

Domini, G., 620 Eddy street. Tel. Franklin 643.

Donaldson, H. S., Walker's Cafe, Sacramento.

Drescher, O., 2107 San Jose avenue, Alameda.

Frizell, Ed. Tel. Prospect 4922.

Heaton, J. A. and P. M., 451 Kirkham street. Tel. Sunset 3375.

Houseley, F. James, 329 East Eleventh avenue, Denver, Colo.

Jacobi, M. I., Tonopah, Nev., care Butler Theatre.

King, C. H., Twin Oaks Hotel. Tel. Franklin 4121.

Lane, Allen S., Lincoln Apts., Reno, Nev.

McCormack, Miss E. Tels. Franklin 7345 and Franklin 8666.

Merrill, L., Calexico, Cal.

Meyers, G. Cleve., Argyle Apts., 146 McAllister street. Tel. Market 690.

Minor, C. S., 85 Morse street. Tel. Randolph 1993.

Morgan, C. L., Long Beach, Cal., care Municipal Band.

Neal, C., 1410 Golden Gate avenue. Tel. West 9223.

Phalen, D. D., Butte, Mont., Empress Theatre.

Pinnella, Manuel, Riverside Inn, Sacramento.

Porep, Geo. H., 2032 Alameda avenue, Alameda.

Tels. Alameda 3927-J and Alameda 2600-W.

Sewell, J. J., Windeler Apts., 424 Ellis. Tel. Prospect 3212.

Sharp, Earl C., Semloh Hotel, Salt Lake City.

Shovlin, Ed., River View Hotel, Casper, Wyo.

Smith, D. C., 656 Fifty-fifth street, Oakland.

Smith, Maurice K. Tel. Franklin 3588.

Taylor, Thomas J., Box 391, Louisville, Ky.

Webster, J. A., Box 78, Pismo, Cal.

Less, A. S., 314 Hickory avenue. Tel. Market 651.

Notes.

Mr. Fred Forman was married to Miss Helen Welty at the home of the bride, July 3, 1917. Mr. Forman is cornist at the Hof Brau Cafe and was formerly director of the Idora Park band, and the bride is one of our own popular members and pianists. The many friends of the newly weds extend best wishes and congratulations.

Members will please note that dating from

Sunday, July 1st, "Alameda" Levy is no longer in existence, it being superseded by plain Aaron Levy, Esq., of San Francisco. This change is necessitated by A. Levy being married last Sunday, July 1, 1917, and moving his goods and chattels to San Francisco, which the happy couple intend to make their future home. Best wishes and continued happiness to you.

Address is wanted in office of Harry Palmer. Please inform secretary.

The Business Agent

The Business Agent—pity him,

You ought to if you won't

He's damned by some because he does,

By others if he don't.

He works all day and half the night;

He's always on the job;

A task like his can't well be filled

By bonehead, mutt or slob.

On Sundays, if he ever should

Desire to go to church,

When he's not Johnnny-on-the-spot,

For him they start a search.

Inside a month he listens to

A thousand tales of woe,

And some believe there's not a thing

But what he ought to know.

He's a target for the "moocher,"

And he can't keep out of range

Of the "tourist," who, when stranded,

Badly needs a piece of change.

Then the knockers with their hammers

Keep on stirring up a stink,

Yet his path in life's a pleasure

Strewn with roses—I don't think.

—Thomas H. West.

For Sale.

A fine pair of tympanies, good as new, with trunks. Apply to C. H. King, office.

BOILER MAKERS GAIN.

At Florence, Colo., organized boiler makers employed on oil tanks raised wages after a short strike. The old rate of 53 1-8 cents an hour is increased to 62½ cents, and helpers are raised from 43¾ cents to 53 1-8 cents.

In his weekly report International President Franklin of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders says:

"Practically all of our officers and representatives are devoting their entire time in negotiating new agreements and wage scales, as this seems to be the order of the day to overcome as far as possible the enormous advance in the cost of living. Many of our members have been able to secure very material increases and earnings. There never was a greater demand for organizers."



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ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill for next week will have as its headline attraction Bert Clark, the famous English comedian, and Miss Hamilton, the gifted and graceful young danseuse. They will appear in a new edition of their successful travesty "A Wayward Conceit," one of the funniest offerings in vaudeville. George Rolland, the popular eccentric comedian, will present for the first time in this city his side-splitting farce "The Vacuum Cleaner." He will be aided by a capable company. The Three Vagrants, delightful vocalists, who also play, respectively, on the cornet, piano accordeon and a Neapolitan instrument of the harp order, will be heard in catchy melodies. Gertrude Long and Spencer Ward term their contribution "A Dream." It enables them to display their ability as vocalists. Elsa Ruegger, the world's greatest woman 'cellist, assisted by Zhay Clark, harpist, and Edmund Lichtenstein, violinist, will give a complete change of program. Austin Webb and Co. will repeat their laughing success, "Hit the Trail"; Patricola and Myers will appear in "The Girl and the Dancing Fool," and Carl Randall and Ernestine Myers will introduce new dancing numbers, but will retain, by general request, their Egyptian fox-trot. The latest series of the Hearst-Pathe pictures, dealing with the activities of Uncle Sam and his allies, will serve as a finale to a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment.

DEVELOP CHEERFULNESS—NOT
CUSSEDNESS.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Some men have skins as tough as that of the rhinoceros. They are absolutely indifferent to whatever may be thought or said about them. But most of us are finer bred. We do care. And it is right that we should.

Not that we are swayed from the course which we know to be right because of the adverse opinions of our fellows, but it seems more human to please than not to please. Because this is true—and most men are of this opinion—it is passing strange that so few of us regard it in our dealings with others.

Perhaps the most trying experience in many a workingman's life is the consciousness that a bunch of his fellow workers are ridiculing him. There may be some little peculiarity about him, to which he has become accustomed—something that he eats at lunch hour, something that he wears, the way that he goes about doing a particular job—any one of a dozen things, which bring upon him the ridicule which makes his sensitive soul shrivel. And for the remainder of the day he is unhappy.

One of the most heartless bits of brutality that you and I encounter is when two or three chaps get together, and, with amused glances, riddle with their looks another fellow who is unconscious of the nature of the criticism which they are making of him. It would be easier to bear and more honorable to defend, if they should all set upon him with fists or clubs. But the cowardly gossip in the shop wouldn't dare face the man whom he is holding up to ridicule.

One of the finest evidences of culture and good breeding is the passing over or ignoring of another's mistakes or failings. Let's develop more of it in the shop. It will make life very much brighter to the man whose burdens, if we were carrying them, might drive us to despair. Let's be boosters instead of knockers. It pays all around.

Thought belongs to no language and can be rendered in all; the form of words peculiar to each nation has beauties which may be imitated but never reproduced in any but the original tongue to which they belong.—Fanny Kemble.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION AND VALUE OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF

The Hibernia
Savings and Loan Society
HIBERNIA BANK

Dated June 30, 1917

ASSETS.

1—Bonds of the United States (\$8,883,750.00) of the State of California and Cities and Counties thereof (\$10,809,900.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,475,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,097,000.00), of the City of Chicago (\$650,000.00), of the City of Philadelphia (\$350,000.00), of the City of Albany (\$200,000.00), of the City of Cleveland (\$100,000.00), of the City of St. Paul (\$100,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$26,615,092.12
2—Cash in Vault	2,687,063.53
3—Miscellaneous Bonds (\$5,492,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	5,217,366.25
	\$34,519,521.90

They are:

"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00), "Southern Pacific Company San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent Bonds" (\$350,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$35,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$800,000.00), "Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway Company 3½ per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "Northern Pacific Railway Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$243,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Gough Street Railroad Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00), "The Merchants Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,290,000.00), "San Francisco Gas & Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$494,000.00), "Los Angeles Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "Mortgage Guarantee Company of Los Angeles 5½ per cent Bonds" (\$200,000.00).

4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	32,247,850.24
The condition of said Promissory Notes and Debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State and the States of Oregon and Nevada. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and Debts are there situated.	
5 Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	291,760.00
The condition of said Promissory Notes and Debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$1,934,090.86), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$1.00), Alameda (\$44,378.36), and Los Angeles (\$62,826.68), in this State, the actual value of which is	2,041,296.90
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	969,003.13
The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.	
7—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds.....	288,336.16
TOTAL ASSETS	\$70,358,268.33

LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$66,803,881.74
Number of Depositors.....	88,355
Average Deposit	\$749.59
2—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds.....	288,336.16
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	3,266,050.43
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....	\$70,358,268.33

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By J. S. Tobin, President.THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. Tobin, Secretary.STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

J. S. TOBIN and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself says: That said J. S. TOBIN is President and that said R. M. Tobin is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the corporation above mentioned; and that the foregoing statement is true.

J. S. TOBIN, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of July, 1917.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 29, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8.15 p. m., by President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes.—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Upholsterers, B. B. Rosenthal, O. L. Ebenritter. Shipyard Laborers, C. O'Callaghan. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Musicians' and Waiters' Unions, inclosing donations for the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union. From the Mailers' Union, inclosing donation for the Bomb defense cases. From the A. F. of L., with reference to the urgent matter which the Chamber of Commerce desired to bring before the people of this country. From Senator Johnson, with reference to the increase in the revenue tax on cigars. From the Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union, Marshfield, Ore., stating that a strike is in progress and notifying all workers to keep away from said place. From Laundry Workers' Union, informing the Council that the French Laundry Workers would hold a picnic at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, July 8th, and requested delegates to give publicity to said picnic. From Gas and Water Workers' Union, with reference to the financial appeals from this Council.

Referred to Executive Committee — From Cooks' Helpers, inclosing wage scale. From Butchers' Union, request for a boycott on the Log Cabin Market, 2215 Market street.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Minutes of the San Mateo Labor Council.

Resolutions—Were submitted by the Boilermakers' Union No. 6, complaining that three members had been discharged at Mare Island Navy Yard for no other reason than that they had reached a certain age, and requesting an investigation be made by the authorities in Washington, D. C. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

"Whereas, Complaint is made by Local 148 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, of Vallejo, California, in regard to the action of Master Boilermaker J. V. O'Donnell of Mare Island Navy Yard, in discharging between the dates of June 19th and 26th three members of said local apparently for no other cause than that they have reached a certain age limit; and

"Whereas, Great detriment and hardship to the members of the boilermakers' craft is occasioned by such unwarranted discharges and other methods of discrimination and bad practices on the part of said master boilermaker, all of which may be substantiated by affidavits and other competent evidence; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the officers and members of Local No. 6, of San Francisco, California, of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America, in regular meeting assembled, that we join in the protest lodged with the proper authorities by Local No. 148 of Vallejo against the action and conduct of said Master Boilermaker J. V. O'Donnell and deem it unjust and reprehensible to discharge men from government service upon reaching a certain age although still capable as craftsmen and able to render full and satisfactory service; further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy Department and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress with the request that an investigation be made of these complaints, and if well founded that the discharged men be reinstated

and steps taken to safeguard the interests of the mechanics of our trade, including the removal of said master boilermaker; and, further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be also forwarded to the officers of the International Union, the San Francisco and Vallejo Labor Councils, the California State Federation of Labor, and the American Federation of Labor, for such action by said bodies as may seem warranted to prevent for the future the establishment of an arbitrary age limit for mechanics employed by the United States Government."

Resolutions were introduced by Delegate Horr, requesting the Council to extend an invitation to Mrs. Hannah Sheehy Skeffington to address the delegates. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; amendment—that they be filed; amendment lost, and the motion to adopt carried. Delegate Frank Johnson voted aye, and moved to reconsider at the next meeting of the Council.

Reports of Unions—Tailors No. 80—Donated \$100 to the Defense fund. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Are prosecuting boycott on unfair bakeries. Photo-Engravers—Strike still on against newspapers; have requested Allied Trades to refuse to handle unfair cuts. Bay and River Steamboatmen — Situation unchanged; steamboat owners have admitted before Railroad Commission loss of money on account of strike; requested unions to donate liberally. Bakers No. 24—Requested unions to assist in organizing Latin bakeries. Cemetery Workers—Have received an increase of fifty cents per day; are in good shape. Culinary Workers—Requested delegates to look for House Card when patronizing restaurants. Retail Delivery Drivers—Strike still on at Feiling & Ingram's. Teamsters—Initiated 56 new members; have organized the teamsters in wholesale meat trade and have established 7 a. m. as starting time, which assures a daylight delivery.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the application for a boycott on the Volograph Dancing Academy be filed, as the matter has been settled. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale of Sail Makers' Union, subject to the endorsement of the A. F. of L. Recommended the endorsement of the wage scale of the Sugar Workers' Union, subject to the endorsement of the A. F. of L. Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the firm of Sam Berger, as requested by Tailors' Union No. 80. In answer to the communication from the Council citing many unions to appear before the Executive Committee to show cause why they have not so far contributed to the strike of the Bay and River Men; many unions were present and stated the matter would be taken up at their next meeting. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Pursuant to instructions from the Council to reconsider its former recommendation with regard to the Anti-Picketing Ordinance, your committee recommends that the Council deem the present time inopportune to initiate proceedings to put the question before the voters at the coming municipal election. Bro. Baker did not vote on the foregoing recommendation. Moved to adopt the recommendation; amendment—that the matter be referred to committee; amendment carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committees—The special committee appointed on the Bomb cases reported progress.

Delegate Bonsor, arbiter in the controversy between the Grocery Clerks and Retail Delivery Drivers, will call a meeting of representatives of said unions during the coming week.

Labor Day Committee—Submitted a progressive report which was adopted.

G. B. BENHAM

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12½ cts., 10 cts., 5 cts.



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TENDER who waits
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these Buttons for the
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Union Hats THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

MORGEN JEWELRY CO.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Wedding Ring Specialists

888 Market St., Opp. Emporium 3094 Sixteenth St.
Advances made on Diamonds and Jewelry

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1198.45. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$832.95.

Adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Minutes of Joint Labor Day Committee.

San Francisco, June 28, 1917.

Meeting called to order in Fraternal Hall, Labor Temple, Wednesday evening, June 28th, at 8 o'clock.

Roll Call—Absentees noted.

First order of business was the election of officers. The following were elected officers of the Joint Labor Day Committee:

Chairman—Daniel C. Murphy; Vice-Chairman, D. P. Haggerty; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. O'Connell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Patrick O'Brien.

General discussion was had as to the proper observance of Labor Day.

It was moved, seconded and carried that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to act as a committee of arrangements to duplicate the celebration of last year at the Stadium in Golden Gate Park. The chair appointed the following on said committee: Haggerty, McCarthy, Tveit-moe, Rogers, O'Connell.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the chair appoint the various committees necessary to bring the celebration to a successful conclusion.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the choosing of an orator for the day be left in the hands of the committee of five.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the expenses of the celebration be met equally by the Labor Council, and the Building Trades Council.

Committee adjourned at 9.15, to meet again at the call of the chair. Respectfully submitted, JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO TEACHERS REGAIN POSITIONS

Policemen ejected Jacob E. Loeb from headquarters of the Chicago board of education after he was defeated for the office of president of that body.

By a vote of 14 to 5 the Chicago board of education has voted to reinstate 68 teachers dropped last June. The list includes officers of the Teachers' Federation. The board had previously passed a rule against trade unionism among the teachers, proposed by President Loeb. Opposition to unions and resistance to salary cuts by the teachers and their refusal to support an educational vocational bill that would only apply to workers' children aroused opponents of this militant organization of teachers, and the Loeb rule was adopted to crush it.

The teachers carried their fight to the State Supreme Court, which ruled that the board has the right to refuse to employ any one belonging to a trade union. The teachers then withdrew from the Chicago Federation of Labor and started a movement to secure reinstatement by having the board reverse itself. While the teachers, as an organization, withdrew from the trade union movement because of necessity, the organized workers stuck by them in their fight for justice. Before the final vote, President Loeb, author of the anti-union rule, arose in his purity and hinted of "deals" with union labor and city aldermen.

Member Holpuch, one of the five who opposed reinstatement, was likewise suspicious because his colleagues would not favor a starvation policy against women who believe in unity.

Then for good measure the board raised the salary of Superintendent of Schools Shoop, who recommended the teachers for re-appointment last year, but was defeated when 68 of them were dismissed.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

According to the report just issued by C. B. Sexton, superintendent of the Public Employment Bureaus of the State of California, and the municipal bureau of Los Angeles, which co-operates in handling the state's business in the eight southern counties, filled 9923 positions during the month of May, which is the largest number of placements during any given month since California went into the employment business, sixteen months ago. When it is remembered that the Legislature, which established the bureaus, argued that the appropriation for their maintenance would be fully justified if they would fill 10,000 positions in one year, the immensity of this month's business is fully realized. Another interesting fact is that during May alone California saved jobless men and women about \$20,000 in fees, which they otherwise would have had to pay to private agencies.

Since the entry of the United States in the world's war there has been much discussion in various parts of the state as to the need of labor for farms, and this problem is being given full consideration by the state bureaus. They are all doing "their bit" by exerting all possible energy in filling orders for this work. Of the 8662 men and 1261 women who obtained jobs during May from the state bureaus, 933 persons were taken by employers engaged in agricultural pursuits or 9.4 per cent of all persons placed. This seems a small percentage when there is so much agitation about labor shortage. The main reason for this state of affairs is that the farmer never relied on the employment agencies to relieve his labor shortage. The state bureaus' percentage of farm labor placements, however, is higher than that shown by private agencies, figures of which were compiled some years ago. Furthermore, the New York public employment bureaus successfully placed 646 agricultural laborers out of a total of 7596, during May, or only 8.5 per cent. The majority of the placements were for building construction, hotels and restaurants, transportation and public utilities occupations.

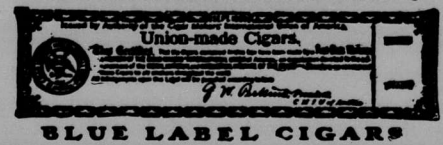
The May record of farm labor placements at the four state employment bureaus is of interest. At the San Francisco office, of the 3509 placements, 232 or 6.6 per cent were sent to ranchers; at Oakland, 51 or 4 per cent of 1311 placements were farm laborers; Sacramento furnished 307 farm laborers out of the 1126 placements or 27.3 per cent; Los Angeles found jobs for 343 farm laborers or 8.6 per cent of the total 3977 placements.

Various hotels and restaurants, construction companies, railroads, mines and lumber companies have been steady customers of the state bureaus since their inception and have found it advantageous to use this public service. That the ranchers of the state may find similar aid by applying for their employees at the state bureaus is evident. The transportation problem is a serious one for the ranchers. The railroads and many of the lumber companies furnish free fare for their employees and the railroads carry summer resort employees at half fare.

The branch bureaus in the large cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles find it impossible to give a maximum of service to employers where the fare is \$2.50 or more. If a reduced rate were given it would bring nearly all points within this radius. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad in New York State has agreed to loan a proportion of their section hands to the different farmers along their road and give free transportation to these men. The reduced rate would go a long way towards helping the farming community in California.

Sincerity is about the only thing that is more than skin deep.

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



PLEASE PATRONIZE ONLY RESTAURANTS



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CONSERVE THE COUNTRY'S RESOURCES

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BEANS
STRAWBERRIES
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CURRANTS

Free Advice by our Expert Demonstrator to our Consumers.

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445 Sutter Street
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Typographical Topics

The special meeting of the union held last Sunday brought out a good crowd of newspaper men, the meeting being called to consider some matters in connection with the proposed new scale governing our members employed in the news branch. It was determined to join with the local publishers in a request to the International Arbitration Board to decide the wage and hour question, all other scale features having been agreed to by conciliation. This request, if granted, will hasten the decision that must eventually come on the wage and hour question, will avoid local arbitration, which is unsatisfactory in most instances, and will leave the final determination in the hands of men who are in a position to know all about conditions surrounding the newspaper business. The plan has been quite favorably received by the men interested and in case the International Board agrees to take the case, it was decided that President Tracy present the union's side of the argument before the board and that he be accompanied to Indianapolis by Secretary Michelson.

Industrial Accident Commission

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DE BONIS'

KOFFYSUB

A food beverage that nourishes the nerves; guaranteed strictly pure; preferable to many beverages in common use.

Ask your grocer and at Lincoln Market, 877 Market Street.

Montreal Typographical Union is out with a circular proposing that a Canadian vice-president shall be nominated and elected from the Canadian membership of the I. T. U., to whom shall be addressed all matters pertaining to Canadian affairs. According to the plan outlined, this vice-president is to be elected for a term of two years by the Canadian electorate only and shall be governed by the same rules and regulation (whatever they are) that now govern the executive officers of the I. T. U., and this vice-president may be recalled from office by a three-fourths majority referendum vote of the Canadian electorate. He is to receive a salary of \$2000 per annum and is to give his entire time to the duties of his office. A similar resolution was before the last convention of the I. T. U. and it met with defeat. The proponents of the plan say that they have no wish to give rise to any other question than the one of greater representation and intimate relationship with the parent body. We wonder what these Canadian brothers want that they have not already got. They hold one delegateship to the American Federation of Labor and then grab off the delegate from the I. T. U. to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. For years they have had representation on the board of trustees of the Union Printers' Home. The I. T. U. has had several Canadian presidents, including John Armstrong and William B. Prescott. Frank Morrison, a delegate to the American Federation of Labor from the I. T. U. is a Canadian by birth, and so is Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hays and First Vice-President Walter W. Barrett. If any particular section of the I. T. U. has looked out for itself in the matter of standing close up to the counter, surely our dear brothers from across the imaginary line have always been on the job. This latest effort to create a useless vice-presidency sounds very much like the bunk.

Captain Daniel V. Chisholm, deputy United States Public Printer, Commander-in-Chief of the United Spanish-American War Veterans, active member of the Typographical Union for many years, accompanied by Mrs. Chisholm, arrived in San Francisco last Friday and remained till Sunday evening, when he continued on to Port-

land, where Captain Chisholm, by request of the mayor of that city, led the Fourth of July parade. Captain Chisholm is making a tour of the country as commander-in-chief of the Spanish war veterans, a custom established in that organization. While in San Francisco, Captain Chisholm and his wife were royally entertained by the veterans and on Sunday morning were guests of No. 21 on an auto trip to the site of the new military camp at Palo Alto. During all the years that Chisholm has risen from the ranks he has never allowed himself to be out of touch with old friends. He still retains membership in the union, attends the meetings regularly, and knows as much about the organization's every day life as if he were still working at the case. His present position places him in a position where he can do many things for members of the union that otherwise might not be accomplished and he is always ready to perform the service.

A. J. ("Teddy") Moore of the "Bulletin" chapel night force and Miss Lena L. Goldstein, daughter of M. Goldstein, Oakland capitalist, were married on Wednesday, June 27, 1917, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. John Wilson, pastor of the First Methodist Church, this city. Mr. and Mrs. Moore will remain in San Francisco till the early fall, when they plan to take up their residence in New York.

HELP SAVE NEEDED FOOD!

(Fill out, sign and mail to State Council of Defense, Sacramento.)

I am glad to join in the exercise of food conservation for our Nation and hereby accept membership in the United States Food Administration, pledging myself to carry out the directions and advice of the Food Administration in the control of my household.

Name
Street
City
Occupation of breadwinner.....
Number in household.....
Do you employ a cook?.....
Have you a garden?.....
Fruit?..... Vegetables?.....
Will you take part in authorized neighborhood movements?

How You Can Help Save.

First—to save the wheat:

One wheatless meal a day, using cornbread or other cereal as a substitute.

Second—to save meat:

One meatless day a week.

Buy less and serve smaller portions.

Third—to save butter fats:

To use no butter in cooking. Three times the necessary fats are consumed in cooking.

Fourth—to save transportation:

By eating home products and so release the freight cars for other uses than transportation of food.

Fifth—to preach "The Gospel of the Clean Plate."

To buy less foodstuffs.

To skimp the garbage can.

Sixth—to increase the use of corn, buckwheat, rice, rye and of all vegetables.

Aside from eating an increased proportion of these commodities in order to save on wheat, meat and butter fats, to preserve and store any surplus for winter use.

Pursuant to the national movement for food conservation, Herbert C. Hoover, head of the United States Food Administration Commission, is calling upon every patriotic California family to aid in saving foodstuffs.

If you wish to join with hundreds of thousands of loyal Americans in helping to win the war, cut out the above pledge, fill it in and mail it to the State Council of Defense at Sacramento. Then live up faithfully to the promises you have made—and get others to do so.

Statement of the Condition of the BANK OF ITALY

SAVINGS

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	\$18,087,345.15
Other Loans (Collateral and Personal)	11,336,935.08
Banking Premises, Furniture, Fixtures and Safe Deposit Vaults (Head Office and Branches)	1,267,342.86
Other Real Estate	136,032.56
Customers' Liability Under Letters of Credit	432,130.64
Other Resources	317,732.34
United States, State, Municipal and Other Bonds	\$9,290,431.49
CASH	7,960,728.02
Total	\$48,828,678.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital Paid Up	\$ 3,000,000.00
Surplus	\$811,600.00
Undivided Profits	254,518.04
Total	\$3,066,118.04
Dividends Unpaid	105,175.06
Letters of Credit	432,130.64
DEPOSITS	44,225,254.40
Total	\$48,828,678.14

A. P. Giannini and A. Pedrini, being each separately sworn each for himself, says that said A. P. Giannini is President and that said A. Pedrini is Cashier of the Bank of Italy, the Corporation above mentioned, and that every statement contained therein is true of our own knowledge and belief.

A. P. GIANNINI
A. PEDRINI.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1917.
THOMAS S. BURNES, Notary Public.

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources.

December 31, 1904	\$ 285,436.97
December 31, 1906	1,899,947.28
December 31, 1908	2,574,004.90
December 31, 1910	6,539,861.49
December 31, 1912	11,228,814.56
December 31, 1914	18,030,401.59
December 30, 1916	39,805,995.24
June 30, 1917	48,828,678.14
Number of Depositors—June 30, 1916	68,356
June 30, 1917	104,250
Savings Deposits Made on or Before July 10, 1917, Will Earn Interest from July 1, 1917.	

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

Members of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY. 526 California street, San Francisco; Mission Branch, corner Mission and Twenty-first streets; Richmond District Branch, corner Clement street and Seventh avenue; Haight street Branch, corner Haight and Belvedere streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after July 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from July 1, 1917.

GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, Southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 2, 1917. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest, from July 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before July 10th will bear interest from July 1st.

A. SBARBORO, President.

BANK OF ITALY, Southeast corner Montgomery and Clay Streets; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before July 10th will earn interest from July 1, 1917.

A. P. GIANNINI, President. A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market street near Fourth street. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Monday, July 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1917.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth streets. For the half year ending June 30, 1917, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum will be payable on and after July 2, 1917. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from July 1, 1917.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 700 Montgomery street, has declared a dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits for the half year ending June 30, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from July 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before July 10, 1917, will earn interest from July 1, 1917.

G. BACIGALUPI, President.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

MISSOURI'S OPENING GUN.

The American Economic League.

The first number has appeared of "Land and Labor," the new monthly publication of the Homestead Loan and Land League of Missouri. It is issued from 307 Massachusetts Building, Kansas City, and its editor is Carl Brannin, whose splendid work in Ohio and Texas assures good results in his new field. The leading article is by Frank P. Walsh, and among other stirring matter is "The Call to Arms," which is reproduced in part.

"The war is on in Missouri against poverty, against child labor, against the exploitation of men and women. Privilege is to be attacked at its base. Its seat of power and advantage is to be captured and its power to oppress the people ended. Land monopoly is to be destroyed through the simple weapon of taxation. Homes for the homeless, the land for the living will be made a fact.

"This call has been sent out by a group of high-visioned men with the courage to dare large things for humanity. To the tenant farmers, to the men in the shops and mines, to the small business men, to those of the professions, to the clerks, to all the working men and women of Missouri this is a message of hope and joy. There is the power to change the present system of injustice to one of righteous and fair play for all. Will they respond? Will they use their power? We believe they will.

"Two measures have been drafted which embody this idea. One provides that each person shall contribute to the expenses of the community in the form of taxes according to the land value he may own, and that houses, barns, live stock, stocks of goods, the products of industry shall be free, provided that no change shall be made in the liquor tax laws and that income and inheritance taxes may be levied whenever the people may choose. The other demands the establishment of a Homestead Loan Fund which will make it possible for men and women to borrow as much as \$3,000 at 3 per cent. interest on long time for the building or purchase of a home or farm.

"To give this sentiment for a free earth definite form, an organization known as the Homestead Loan and Land League has been formed and provisional officers chosen."

The ups and downs of some people consist largely of talking themselves up and running other people down.

BUSINESS AGENTS WHO MAKE GOOD.

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

When troubles come in the labor world they are usually charged up to the business agent—"the walking delegate," as he is called. But when everything is moving finely all the credit is given to the "good sense of the workingmen"—and the bosses.

The business agent is the "scapegoat" of the labor movement. People do not call him that, of course, but, nevertheless, as in the days of the wanderings of the Israelites in the wilderness, all the sins of others are heaped upon him and he is sent out to square himself as best he can.

But the business agent is no fool. If he were he wouldn't be on the job—that is, he wouldn't be there very long. But there are a good many people who are all the time trying to have him make a fool of himself. For example, there is the man without conscience who tries to bribe him either before or during a strike. Now a big roll of bills must look mighty tempting to a fellow who never in all his life saw so much money at one time. It is a fine thing that very few business agents give way to the temptation—although it is commonly supposed that every business agent is a crook.

Then there is that class of men which is trying to make a fool of the business agent by thinking that he should always be a "good fellow." He is expected to "set them up" for the boys, and he is counted cheap skate if he doesn't. Meanwhile—it is quite forgotten that he has a family of his own to support and that he usually gets no more in the form of salary than the average trade union member in the same craft is receiving. Why should the business agent be looked upon as a sort of an easy mark, simply because his salary is paid by other trade unionists?

If the business agent is doing half of what the members of the union expect of him, he is doing twice as much as he ought, when it comes to a question of earning his salary. Not every business agent earns his salary. Some of them are costly even though the union paid them no salary at all. But if a business agent is making good fifty-two weeks in the year—for, of course, he isn't expected to take a vacation—in a quiet, business-like way, keeping the men at work rather than constantly calling them out on strike instead of using his brain power to settle the difficulty without a resort to warfare,—if he's doing this, he is a pretty good sort of man to keep on the job.

When the time comes to call a strike—and there will come such occasions—he will be in a much better position to win because he has not exhausted his power to call the men out, weakening his forces through petty strife—just because it was the easiest way out.

It doesn't require much brain power to command men to quit their jobs. Anybody can issue a strike order providing that he has the authority. It requires a whole lot more in the way of genuine ability to keep men on their jobs and still have them receive all that a strike could possibly win for them.

If war is hell, then strikes are "purgatory." But if men must strike, let's at least give them decent arguments for doing so and then stand by them until they win out. And if they lose, let's stand by the right kind of a business agent, for he's done the best he knew how. If he never makes mistakes, he is more than human—and that kind of an individual wouldn't make a good business agent anyway.

Men of Rome, the wild beasts have their lairs and the birds of the air their nests, but you who are called the masters of the world have no homes or permanent habitations. You fight and die that the great may live in luxury, yet have not a sod to call your own.—Tiberius Gracehus.

DO YOU ALWAYS SPEND YOUR MONEY WHERE IT BRINGS THE MOST IN VALUE?

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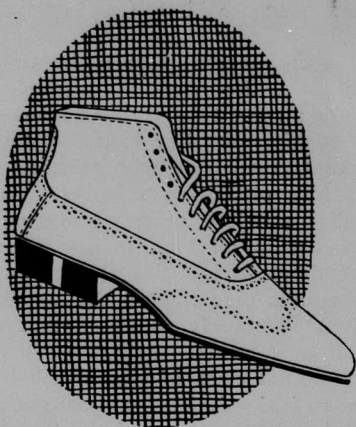
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The following deaths of San Francisco trade unionists have been reported during the week: Maynard McCausland, of the bartenders; Andrew Williamson, of the marine firemen.

On June 25th the daylight delivery of meat from the wholesaler to retailer was inaugurated by the teamsters of San Francisco, and while the system is not yet fully arranged, it shows a great improvement over the old method. The teamsters formerly were on the job at 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, preparing their orders for early delivery, and now the deliveries are made from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. The teamsters are to be congratulated on the stand they have taken in perfecting their organization in this line and obtaining the present conditions for their members. This practically puts an end to the old-time methods of early hours in the butchering craft in this vicinity, as the teamsters were the only ones handling meat that have been working the early hours for some time, and now they have proved that with proper recreation and rest they are able to deliver the goods as well if not better than before, and no doubt after the plan is well established, all will be benefited by the change.

The French Laundry Workers' Union will give a picnic at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, on Sunday, July 8th. This is a new organization and it is planned by the committee to give an affair that will be a credit to it.

There has been no change in the strike situation of the Photo-Engravers' Union against the "Bulletin," "Call," "Chronicle" and "Examiner." The indications are that the newspapers are endeavoring to wear the strikers out by using old cuts until the supply is exhausted. These tactics, however, have little chance of success because the union under present conditions can carry on the strike indefinitely, but a small number of its members being carried on the strikeroll.

Compensation of \$3,525 has been awarded Charles E. Nash, painter, living at 1114 Eddy street, by the State Accident Commission for injuries sustained while working for H. P. Henningsen. Nash fell from a scaffold, injuring his spine.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104, took in four new members last week. An important meeting will be held tonight, when business of a vital nature will be considered.

Tailors' Union, No. 80, has donated \$100 to the bomb defense fund.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union is vigorously prosecuting a boycott against establishments which have refused to comply with the requirements of its recently established schedule of wages and conditions and solicits the support of the purchasing public.

The strike of the bay and river steamboat men remains unchanged. The men are confident of ultimate victory because conditions are gradually growing worse for the owners.

Bakers' Union, No. 24, requests that the union label be demanded on all French and Italian bread because an effort is being made to thoroughly organize this branch of the industry in and about San Francisco.

President James F. Brock of the International Laundry Workers' Union is in Seattle, where he has taken charge of a big strike. The employers of that city are endeavoring to break up the union in order to avoid increasing wages, but the indications are that the union will win its fight.

On Saturday evening, July 14th, the municipal shop and trackmen will give a smoker in the banquet hall of the Labor Temple to celebrate the opening of the new Church-street line of the municipal road.

A farewell entertainment was given to Patrick Fitzgerald by the brass finishers and metal work-

ers, locals Nos. 158 and 128, at Sixteenth and Capp streets. Fitzgerald, who is vice-president of the International Brass Finishers and Metal Workers of America, arrived here from Cincinnati April 28th. Since his stay here he has established better conditions for these workers, obtaining for them eight hours and a 50 per cent increase in wages. Members of the local union, to show appreciation for his work, gave Fitzgerald a \$50 Liberty bond. Fitzgerald left for Los Angeles Monday.

This coming Saturday evening, July 14th, at Native Sons' Hall, President A. W. Brouillet of the Labor Council will address Lodge No. 214 of National Association of Letter Carriers, in regard to the affiliation of said organization with the American Federation of Labor. The association will hold a national convention in the near future, when the question of affiliation will be considered in earnest. If it is brought about it will mean an added membership of over 40,000.

CHILDREN'S PLAY—A PATRIOTIC CALL.

"Public provision for recreation is not a luxury to be cut off, but a necessity to be conserved." Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in discussing the report on Facilities for Children's Play in the District of Columbia which has just been issued by the bureau, said today:

"An English authority has lately pointed out the demoralization to boys and girls caused by the breaking down of clubs and the withdrawal to the army of recreation leaders, and he has traced much of the increase in juvenile delinquency in England to the chaos in recreation activities which has prevailed since the war.

"This is a good time to remind ourselves that the continuance and development of all types of innocent and healthful recreation in every community offer a call to patriotic service for many who can not go to the front. The strain and anxiety which are certain to grow in this country for an indefinite period ahead of us need to be counterbalanced by greater community effort to provide opportunity for wholesome play."

The report on children's play in Washington describes the various sections of the city and the extent of the playgrounds and athletic fields provided by the District government, by the public schools, and in connection with the Federal parks. It includes an analysis of distances and population in relation to play facilities and makes recommendations for the further development of recreation in Washington.

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